

The Parkersburg Evening

Wouldn't read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fading and thy soul from sleep. Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

Vol. 25, No. 41

Marlinton, Pocahontas Co., West Virginia, May 9, 1907

\$1.00 A Year

A READY RE ER.

Condensed Statement By Tax Department.

The state tax department has issued a neat little pamphlet, giving in a condensed statement the privileges subject to the payment of a license tax under the provisions of chapter 23 of the code of West Virginia, as last amended by the acts of the legislature of 1907, together with the annual rate on each subject. A note in the pamphlet says:

"This pamphlet is not designed to take the place of the law. It is only issued as supplementary thereto, and to aid in readily determining the amount of tax on any license subject."

The following is a complete list of the privileges subject to license taxes:

To keep a hotel or tavern, eating house or restaurant—3 per cent. of the annual rental value.

To furnish intoxicating drinks or refreshments at a public theatre—\$700.

To sell intoxicating liquors at retail—\$600.

To sell porter, ale, beer or drinks of like nature at wholesale—\$750, and 15c on each additional barrel above 5,000 barrels.

To sell spirituous liquors, wines and drinks of like nature at wholesale—\$750.

To sell spirituous liquors, wines and drinks of like nature at retail—\$1,000.

To sell spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer and drinks of like nature at wholesale—\$1,250, and 15c on each barrel sold in excess of 4,000 barrels.

To carry on the business of a brewery for the manufacture of beer, porter, or ale—\$100, and 15c on each barrel manufactured or produced.

To carry on the business of a distillery for the manufacture of whiskey or brandy—\$100, and 25c on each and every barrel of whiskey or brandy manufactured or produced.

To carry on the business of a distillery for the manufacture of apple or peach brandy from fruit grown exclusively within this state—\$100.

To carry on the business of a distillery for the manufacture of drug—\$25.

To keep for public use or resort a bowling alley—\$40 if only one alley is kept in one house by the same person, \$40 for the first and \$15 for each additional alley.

To keep for public use or resort a billiard table, pool table or table of like nature—\$50 for one table; if more than one table is kept in the same house by the same person, \$25 for the first table, and \$20 for each additional table.

To keep for public use or resort a bagatelle table or table of like nature—\$30 for one table; if more than one table is kept in the same house by the same person, \$25 for the first table, and \$20 for each additional table.

To sell on any floating car, buff or car or any car on any railroad of this state spirituous, vinous or malt liquors—\$25.

To exhibit a circus—\$50 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a menagerie—\$30 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a sideshow and menagerie, combined—\$75 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a sideshow in the vicinity of a circus or menagerie, or circus and menagerie, combined—\$10 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a trained animal or dog and pony show—\$30 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a wild west show—\$30 for each exhibition.

To exhibit a street or other outdoor show—\$4 per week for each day, the first week, and \$2 for each subsequent week.

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To keep for public use or resort a shooting gallery—\$5.

To keep for public use or resort a skating rink in a city or town with a population of 10,000 or more—100.

To keep for public use or resort a skating rink in a city with a population of more than 5,000 and less than 10,000—50.

To keep for public use or resort a skating rink in a city with a population not exceeding 5,000—25.

To act as a hawker or peddler without a horse—50.

To act as a hawker or peddler with a horse—150.

To act as a hawker or peddler with two or more horses—200.

To act as auctioneer—5; and if such auctioneer act as such in a town, an additional tax of 2 for each 1,000 of the population of such town.

To practice the business of real estate agent, stock broker, mortgagee or other broker other than a pawn broker—50.

To conduct a bucket shop—500.

To practice the business of money broker, private bankers, etc.—75.

To practice the business of pawn broker—100.

To sell or barter or offer or expose for sale, or barter any patent right—10.

To sell, offer or expose for sale to merchants trading stamps, premium stamps, etc., or undertake with merchants to redeem such stamps—500.

To sell, as a traveling agent, canvasser or salesman, lightning rods—50.

To sell, as traveling agent, canvasser or salesman, sewing machines—10.

To sell, as traveling agent, canvasser or salesman, stoves or ranges—10.

To sell, as a traveling agent, canvasser or salesman, organs or other musical instruments—20.

To sell or contract to sell, as a traveling agent, canvasser or salesman, or receive subscriptions for books, etc.—10.

To sell at retail, tobacco, snuff, cigars or other preparations of tobacco, except cigarettes or cigarette papers or wrappers—5.

To sell at retail, cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers, cigars, tobacco, snuff, and other preparations of tobacco—10.

To carry on the business of junk dealer—25.

To act as agent, canvasser or salesman for any junk dealer—10.

To sell pistols, revolvers, dirks, slung shots, bowie knives, metallic or other false knuckles, or weapons of like kind—10.

To maintain or occupy any trading house boat upon or along the bed, bank, or shores of any navigable stream—10.

To maintain a penny slot machine, other than a gambling device—9 for each machine or device.

To maintain any other slot machine, other than a gambling device—5.

To maintain or operate an automobile—10.

To practice the business of collection agency or assistant—20.

To keep or maintain a public park where an admission fee is charged, in counties over 20,000 population—25.

To keep or maintain a public park where an admission fee is charged, in counties of less than 20,000 population—15.

To practice the business of billiard parlors—5.

To conduct a social club where spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer, etc., are sold or given away—\$4 per week for each day, the first week, and \$2 for each subsequent week.

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license—10 for one week, and no such license shall be issued for less than one week.

To give a theatrical performance in a city or town with a population of 20,000 or more—30 for one week.

To give a theatrical performance in a city or town with a population of more than 10,000 and less than 20,000—15 for one week.

To give a theatrical performance in a town with 10,000 or less—10 for one week.

To maintain a permanent place for public shows in a city or town with a population of 20,000 or more—For three months, 75; for six months, 100; and for one year, 125.

To maintain a permanent place for public shows in a city or town with a population of more than 10,000, and less than 20,000—For three months, 40; for six months, 60; and for one year, 100.

To maintain a permanent place for public shows in a city or town with a population of 10,000 or less—For three months, 20; for six months, 30; and for one year, 40.

To maintain a permanent place for public shows outside of a city, town, or village—For three months, 20; for six months, 30; and for one year, 40.

The rate of license herein provided for permanent places for public shows is not in effect until after July 1st. Prior to that date the rate, as provided under Sec. 117, Chap. 35, Acts of 1905, would apply.

Greenbrier Presbytery

Greenbrier Presbytery met April 28 in the Alderson church. Seventeen ministers and nineteen elders were present. The opening sermon was preached by D. W. Hollingsworth.

Rev. J. B. Massey was elected Moderator and Rev. J. O. Johnson and Elder R. F. Daulton, of Hinton church, Clerks.

Rev. N. B. Campbell from East Hanover Presbytery was received and calls put in his hands from Carmel and Hillsdale churches, which were accepted by him. Presbytery appointed Rev. W. J. Garrison and B. Harrop and Elder E. P. Boyd a committee to install him. The committee will fix the time and arrange the facts.

The following ministers were dismissed to join other Presbyteries: Ezra R. E. Fultz to the Presbytery of Albemarle, G. O. Griffin to the Presbytery of Chickasaw and A. L. Johnson to the Presbytery of Atlanta.

Pastoral relations were dissolved between Rev. A. L. Johnson and the Raleigh church and Rev. G. O. Griffin and the Fayetteville church.

Calls were received from Case, Liberty and Baxter churches for the pastoral services of Mr. W. W. Bain, a student in the Senior Class of Union Theological Seminary.

The presbytery adopted the following Resolved: That this presbytery confidently commend Hampden Sidney College to the liberality and patronage of all people desiring a Christian education for their sons.

Marlinton church was permitted to amend its call so as to have three-fourths of their Pastors time (the Rev. G. W. Nickell) instead of one-half as in the past.

Rev. G. W. Nickell was appointed to preach the Special Sermon at the next stated meeting of Presbytery on "Fidelity in Heavens and Social Relations." Rev. T. J. McConnell was appointed chaplain.

Rev. M. L. Leacy was appointed to visit the church at Fayetteville and declare the pulpit vacant and give aid in securing a Pastor, and was also appointed to serve the church as supply one month, or more, if possible, until a Pastor can be secured.

Mr. A. E. Johnson was elected a trustee of the Marlinton church.

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EDUCATIONAL

Prof. L. W. Burns in W. Va. News.

The standard in everything connected with the school system is being elevated by the state superintendent and other school officials as rapidly as possible, and every one who believes in education should work to this end. Especially should teachers be better qualified and better paid; anything that tends to making a low grade of teachers who do not receive as much as fifty dollars a month salary for first grade certificates, works against school interests.

It would be better could all those expecting to teach take a teacher's full course in one of our State Normals, or a school of file grade, before beginning to teach, but as conditions now are in one state, undoubtedly there is a place for summer Normals taught by competent instructors.

To prove this take the county of Pocahontas, in which I am now teaching, and which has none of these summer schools. Though this county has as bright young men and young women, and those who would make as good teachers as those in Greenbrier or Monroe counties. It is now well supplied with teachers, while the other counties mentioned, have almost enough teachers to supply their own schools, besides sending a few to other counties where salaries are higher. It seems that there are quite a number who hesitate to make an effort at beginning unless there are schools near their homes. But all those who hope to become the best teachers and command the highest salaries should, though they must make the beginning somewhere else, avail themselves of the opportunity of taking such a teacher's course as is offered at such places as Marshall College and the Concord Normal at Athens.

There is certainly an excellent opportunity for doing much good in school work in this state, and while the salaries are low in some places, there is a strong sentiment among the people to pay better salaries for better teachers. There is no greater work than true teaching.

Nothing done in the way of new laws in recent years will prove of greater worth than in the new laws making the minimum school term six months and increasing the salaries of county superintendents. If there is an officer in the state who has been poorly paid for what he is supposed to do, whether or not he does it, it is that of the county superintendent. Hence the justice of a raise of salary.

This will enable the county superintendent to give more time and energy to his work. One thing of vital importance to educational interests anywhere is the kind of men who compose the different boards of education. If they are not progressive, school interests are much crippled.

The educational interests of the Greenbrier Valley must be kept moving briskly, for if material development which is taking place so rapidly is allowed to take all attention, our civilization will become of lower grade, and we will have here the conditions that exist in many other rapidly developing sections.

Reunion Program

Col. John W. Gordon, general chairman of the committee making arrangements for the seventeenth annual Reunion of Confederate Veterans, which will occur at Richmond, Va., May 30 to June 3rd, inclusive, has announced the official program for the five days. The Veterans will assemble Thursday, May 30th. The preliminary exercises will be the opening and closing days, when the singing of the national anthem and the playing of the national flag will be the order of the day both formally and informally.

On Sunday there will be special services in all the churches of the with a great memorial service at the city auditorium at 3:30 p. m. Monday, the fifth day of the gathering, will be the great day of the Reunion. June 1st is the anniversary of the birth of President Jefferson Davis, and it will be a fitting occasion for the unveiling of the great monument erected in his memory at the head of Monument Avenue. The day will be marked by one of the most notable military and veteran parades in the history of Richmond, forming at 11:00 a. m. and starting from Ninth and Street streets to the head of Monument Avenue. General Gordon, commanding the Virginia Division of the United States Army, will be chief marshal.

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the Reunion proper, in addition to the large number of visitors who will be passing through the capital during the Jamestown Exposition.

Arrangements are being made for entertaining a large number of old soldiers, the committee providing quarters and meals for 10,000 or more members of camps who will be there as the guests of the committee. In addition to these accommodations are being secured for the thousands who will go entirely on their own responsibility, as it is expected that the attendance of the week will take an enormous crowd of people from all accessible points.

Under direction of D. A. Brown a camp has been arranged on Broad street road for the accommodation of many of the old soldiers, and this will be one of the most unique and attractive features of the Reunion.

The first day of the Reunion, May 30th, is Memorial Day and legal holiday throughout Southern States. A morning session of the United Confederate Veterans is provided for organization and to allow General Stephen D. Lee, the presiding officer, an opportunity to announce the appointment of his committees.

At 2 p. m. of that day will come the great parade of the Veterans Cavalry Association, of which Colonel John W. Gordon will be chief marshal. At the conclusion of this parade will occur the unveiling of the monument to the memory of General J. E. B. Stuart, with appropriate services. The address on this occasion will be delivered by Judge Theodore S. Garnett, who was a member of General Stuart's staff, and the monument will be accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Charleston McCarthy.

Following the unveiling exercises, in which the two grandchildren of General Stuart will take part, the parade will be reformed and will move on to Hollywood, where in accordance with the usual custom, the graves of the Confederate dead will be decorated and an address will be delivered in the cemetery by Rev. Dudley Powers.

The evening services of the opening day will be under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans. On the second day, Friday May 31, the United Confederate Veterans will assemble at the City Auditorium at 9:30 a. m. and a number of addresses of note will be delivered, among them an address of welcome from Governor Claude A. Swanson, and another from Senator John W. Daniel. Addresses will also be made on behalf of the city by Mayor McCarthy, and on behalf of the Sons of Veterans by Mr. Branch B. Morgan. They will be responded to by General Stephen D. Lee.

The sessions of the United Confederate Veterans continue through Friday and Saturday, with a number of addresses and a constant succession of entertainments, gathering of old brigades and reunions of old commands. The people of the city will keep open house, and entertaining will be the order of the day both formally and informally.

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MONTEREY AND CAMP BARTOW.

From the Central Presbyterian.

The following contribution to the Historical Literature of Highland and Pocahontas counties is from the pen of Rev. Capt. John Miller, in command of Miller's Battery, Chaplain Mellwaine of the 44th Va. Infantry, Col. Scott commanding, has since attained marked distinction as a pastor, secretary of Missions, President of Hampden Sydney College, and when a member of the Virginia Legislature was an efficient promoter of qualified suffrage. Capt. Miller is the Captain Normont, so well remembered by us of the elderly citizens of Highland and Pocahontas.

The cold autumnal morning at Monterey, with the distant outline of mountain ranges sharply defined against the metallic sky, and the white mist still lingering in the bottom of the valleys, called to mind the legend which is preserved to us in the stirring stanzas of Longfellow:

"Under the walls of Monterey One morning our buglers were heard to play, Victor Galbraith! In the mists of the morning damp and grey These were the words they seemed to say, Go forth to thy death, Victor Galbraith!"

Monterey is a small place, rather picturesquely situated in a lap of the mountains. It has been little more than a den of sickness ever since the troops entered it.

The Cavalry camp has been removed to the outskirts of the village, on a verdant hillside with a salubrious atmosphere and an ample prospect of wood and mountain.

The weather had been deplorably bad, but now it was fine again. A horseback ride over the Alleghenies to camp Bartow, only twenty-five miles distant, would be delightful. So on a clear September morning we were mounted, boot and saddle, and fairly in motion. The road as it winds up the first ascent commands a view of Monterey for miles. The little cluster of houses and the adjoining group of tents re-appear at every turn in the gorge below. At 12 Meridian we halted and dined at a place called Hevener's. Everything was unusually neat and clean, and the exercise had whetted our appetite for the broiled bacon, cold light-bread, and apple butter that was set before us by the cheerful matron and her buxom daughters.

We soon began to ascend the Alleghenies proper, which are about fourteen miles from base to base. As we neared the summit, the landscape began to expand upon the right. A tremendous gorge yawned at our feet, covered with primeval forest, and bounded by an extensive undulating ridge. All that was ancient, grim, and solitary in nature seemed to be beneath us and beyond us. We were ourselves the identical horsemen referred to so often by Mr. G. P. R. James. We had not gone far when a very different prospect broke upon our view on the left—a prospect of grandeur and loveliness that amply compensated us for the whole journey—a prospect, too, that with ceaseless variations and enlargements continued to gladden our eyes until we reached Camp Bartow. The growth of timber just here striking the road, was stunted, and seemed to set off most favorably the fairy land that stretched in the hazy atmosphere on the distant horizon. Immediately beneath us, as we moved on the right, on the left, were two wooded slopes, rugged and mountainous, and with numerous peaks and ridges, some of which were of a height that would have made the old soldiers gasp for breath.

One of the party was an old friend, the Rev. Dr. Mellwaine of Andover, who is now the Chaplain of the 10th Va. Cavalry, and who is still a good workman. We were met at the camp by a number of gentlemen, and among them was the Rev. Dr. Mellwaine of Andover, who is now the Chaplain of the 10th Va. Cavalry, and who is still a good workman. We were met at the camp by a number of gentlemen, and among them was the Rev. Dr. Mellwaine of Andover, who is now the Chaplain of the 10th Va. Cavalry, and who is still a good workman.

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in every respect. The only difference was that the farthest hill upon the right was more bare than its neighbors, and that upon its extreme verge several tall, isolated ragged trunks lifted their giant forms and stood out against the sky, like the umbrageous bank near the frame of a panorama, or the tropical palm in the foreground of Church's Heart of the Andes. All this was in fact nothing but foreground, and the resemblance to this superb painting was only begun. The remorseless forest shut us in on every side, and confined our view to a single narrow range lying between the green slopes that have just been described. All the rest was left to the imagination. But this one narrow range of view seemed to comprise all that the eye would care to see. Beyond a valley, as savage as any portrayed upon the canvases of Salvator Rosa, stretched an illimitable vista—Alp upon Alp, as it seemed, of unimagined softness and beauty, melting away among the fleecy clouds into the smoky sky. The bright azure heavens seemed actually to faint away, and blend with the dreamy outlines of the mountains. O for one hour than of Claude Lorraine! Surely the Cherubim at Eden's gate slumbered; surely the flaming sword was sheathed. Surely we had a view that day of Paradise on earth! We were both simultaneously reminded of the glimpse of the Celestial City, vouchsafed to the pilgrim on the Delectable Mountains. The eyes were not satisfied with seeing, but we had to tear ourselves from the bewildering vision and resume our journey. They were few signs of human habitation—if you except one or two small houses, and the adjacent fields sparsely laid out in wheat and corn. We passed directly through Col. Falkerson's camp, and had a distant view of the Colonel himself; walking up and down in the bushes near his tent door. Presently we reached the summit, and looked off from a piece of table-land up on a boundless scene of mountain ranges. Here, notwithstanding the unfavorable light, and the smoky atmosphere, we were permitted to catch a glimpse of Chest Mountain. As Cicero once said of Cato, or some other celebrated character of the former generation, tantum vidit. The distance was about twelve miles. The descent of the Alleghenies was speedily accomplished. Then we had to climb a spur of Greenbrier Mountain, upon which Gen. Jackson's encampment is situated. We encountered the first pickets about a mile and a half from camp. Very soon after we were mounted on horseback riding leisurely in advance of us. In one of them we recognized Col. Tallaferrero of the 33d Va. Regiment. Camp Bartow is situated upon a smooth, but rather precipitous knob, which rises like an immense bushel basket upon side of a spacious plain or upland, not unlike that at West Point. This plain is itself as level as the palm of your hand, and is covered with short grass. The whole enclosure is girt about with mountains, luxuriantly green and yet abrupt and rugged. As we approached the little army the scene grew more and more novel and interesting. The knob was utterly bare of verdure, but was white with tents, and red with fires. The men were huddled everywhere in knots and clusters round washing tubs, making preparations for supper. The air was filled with the lowing of cows, the clinking of iron, and the confused hum of many voices. We stepped with the soldiers as the ground, in true soldierly style, and never enjoyed a meal more in our lives. A pair of pigeons from the knob added to the relish of the repast. One of the party was an old friend, the Rev. Dr. Mellwaine of Andover, who is now the Chaplain of the 10th Va. Cavalry, and who is still a good workman. We were met at the camp by a number of gentlemen, and among them was the Rev. Dr. Mellwaine of Andover, who is now the Chaplain of the 10th Va. Cavalry, and who is still a good workman.

with every species of oak, with hickory, ash and maple, which in their junction formed the figure of the gull or seamew on out stretched wings. Beyond these two graceful masses of foliage, after a short interval, were two more corresponding to them in command. Just after taps (about nine o'clock,) the drum signal for putting out lights, I proposed to Capt. N. to show me the camp as it appears at night. He kindly consented, and well was I repaid for my toil. The night was cold as December, and several of the fires were burning brightly. That in front of Col. Scott's tent had been replenished early in the evening by a noble old yule log which had not yet expired. The Colonel was himself absent on duty, but Major Soult